



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

terms, euphemisms, etc., is noted. H. Schrader collected over 500 similes and idioms for drinking. Among the "liberties" taken by folk-speech may be mentioned the Tyrolean *die Menschln*, and the *die Dingln* of several dialects.

Although the author naturally confines himself very much to German words and phrases, the English student of folk-speech and folk-etymology will read this book to great advantage.

SOCIOLOGICAL PAPERS, by FRANCIS GALTON, E. WESTERMARCK, P. GEDDES, E. DURKHEIM, HAROLD H. MANN, and V. V. BRANFORD, with an Introductory Address by JAMES BRYCE, President of the Society. Published for the Sociological Society, London: Macmillan & Co., 1904. Pp. xviii, 292.

This volume consists chiefly of the papers read during the spring and summer of 1904 before the newly formed Sociological Society, at its first session. The names of the authors guarantee good contents. The article of most interest to the folk-lorist is Professor Westermarck's "On the Position of Woman in Early Civilization" (pp. 145-160). The other topics treated are the origin and use of the word *sociology*, eugenics (its scope and aim), civics (as applied sociology), life in an agricultural village in England, the relation of sociology to the social sciences and to philosophy, sociology and the social sciences. To most of the papers are appended discussions and written communications by other sociologists. Dr. Westermarck cites evidence to show "how little we know at present about the real causes on which the position of woman in the various human societies depends," and how incorrect, in so far as the earlier stages of culture are concerned, is the dictum that "a people's civilization may be measured by the position held by its women." For "even where the position of the female sex, from a legal, religious, and social point, is disgracefully low, the women, in spite of their physical weakness, are not quite unable to influence the men, and even to make their husbands tremble." The common investing of women with a certain mystery has often led to man's fear of, or respect for, their magic powers. Economic conditions also vary the position of woman among uncivilized races. The husband's "rights" are often not so absolute as many have supposed. Custom must be distinguished from mere tyranny.

A. F. C.